

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1862.

NUMBER 191.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

1 Year \$5.00
3 Months 3.00
6 Months 1.50
One Month 50
SIXTY subscriptions taken for less than one month.

Subscription, whose papers were discontinued, in the mail facilities were sent off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us where they received them, and where they now remitted for the time paid for.

A parcel of broken down politicians in Indiana, under the leadership of Jesse Bright, got together on the 8th of January, held a convention, passed resolutions, and placed before the people of that state a party ticket, asking for their support. There are at this time but two parties in Indiana. One is for the Government, and the other is against it. One is ready and willing to help in the suppression of the rebellion; the other is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Who ever heard of a member of the Bright party in Indiana volunteering in defense of the country? On the contrary, they are all at home, carpentering at the Administration, and organizing a political party whose object seems to be the spoils of office only. The people would rather evict every question of mere party policy until the Union is restored and the laws enforced. It remains for these political dabblers to pass resolutions and huckster around for votes, while the loyal people of their State are baring their breasts to the enemy and participating in every battle.

Taking the name of Democracy, they seek thereby to control its organization, they will claim for the action of the convention that the Democratic party is responsible. What a convention of Democrats Indians refuse to endorse the memory of their champion leader, Douglas! As well that any jackass try to convince us that, on his command, the waters of the Ohio could return in their channels to the ten thousand sources from which they spring and flow.

So far as the Republican party of Indiana is concerned, we are against it, and have always opposed its policy. It is sectional, narrow and proscriptive. We have no liking for it. We prefer patriots, however, in such troublous times, to traitors. We do not stop to ask their antecedents—we only know that in this unnatural war they mainly are for the Union.

If Bright wants to distinguish himself and his past sins, let him go in the shoulder a musket in defense of the Union.

There are thousands of better men from our State. Perhaps he will forgive him—he needs for.

Let him wear a few honorable in behalf of the Government which has been so good to him.

Let him claim for a convention which respects to Indiana. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas' name of Democracy is to add insult to injury.

Just so sure as the gallant followers of Douglas return to their quiet homes again, they will repudiate the shallow rep by which a tottering politician tried to save himself from ruin and disgrace. It is of no use, Jess; you are politically dead, and it is useless to try to kill the great Democratic party with you.

When the government enforces its authority, and traitors are sufficiently punished for the glorious heritage, our country, is recovered from the political vagabonds who would despoil her, then, we trust, the Democracy of Indiana will stand forth in one solid phalanx, and first having repudiated the "Bright party," will reassert their time-honored principles, and maintain them as tenaciously as ever heretofore.

Gen. William E. Simms, all the way from Bourbon county, Kentucky, to Richmond, Virginia, holds forth as the Senator from the Provisional Government, headed by George W. Johnson and Bob McKey, in the following bloodthirsty manner. Only hear him. He says: "The people of the Confederate States [Kentucky is one of 'em, I will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right [as ought to spell right with two 'g's, to give it emphasis] to self-government, and the Government established by them [to burn, murder, and steal]. To this end they pledge their last man [Beard, the artist, painted him] and last dollar [it was gone some time ago] for the prosecution of the war, until their independence is acknowledged [by the political world]; and also that they will submit to any sacrifice, and endure any trial [except by a jury of their country], however severe; and, firmly relying on the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the Providence of God [wicked presumption].] will maintain their position before the world [the visitors] and high heaven [outsting fantastic tricks] while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend."

Bloody-minded William E. Simms, Senator from the Provisional Government of Kentucky, accredited all the way to Richmond, you won't get so. The fat hogs and slick mules of Bourbon county! Think of what a Jack you were there! Think of the Bourbon whisky, too, you left at home.

William is rampant—very. Like all the men holding office in the Southern Confederacy, he only advises this war to exterminate—he doesn't practice it. He don't burn down his property to keep the terrible Yankees from getting it—he don't shell out the last dollar, though he may be the last man to die in the ditch in behalf of the war for the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

He is making speeches for buncome—he must be heard, and to be applauded, he must emit fire. That is the way to fire the Southern heart. William eats fire, and wants to go off in a blaze of glory. But fire on you. You don't burn your own clothes, goods, and chattels, and yet you ask the people to burn theirs. If it is a good rule that works both ways, set the example, and there are some, doubtless, who will follow it; all the fools are not dead.

Colonel W. E. Simms is Senator with, perhaps, a liberal attitude. He gets eight dollars per day, and with his pay continues.

With the poor declined. When his solder is paid, he pronounces the Confederacy likely—a humbug because

his occupation is like Othello's—gone. But we intend to keep the run of his exploits, and publish them for the benefit of posterity. William is a marvelous man. The people of Richmond have a Bourbon among them.

"Colonel Kellogg, Commanding Corps Guards." Was one of the rebel cavalry for each Union was murdered; and, after this, two for each. Continue to scour, capture, and kill. E. A. PAINE, Brig. Gen. Commanding."

"Cairo, February 8."

The above order of General Paine's was published in our regular dispatches some days ago, and we were astonished that Gen. Halleck should permit such conduct to go unnoticed. In the St. Louis Republican, of February 25, we find the following explanation of General Paine, and disavowal, condemnation, by General Halleck:

General Paine, in explanation of the foregoing, says that at the time he received the dispatch of Col. Kellogg, he supposed they caught the rebel cavalry in the act.

The Major General commanding takes this opportunity to publish his disapproval of this order. It is contrary to the spirit of civilized war; and, if its spirit should be adopted, the whole country would be covered with blood. Retaliation has its limits, and the innocent should not be made to suffer for the acts of others whom they have no control.

General Halleck's order is dated February 26th.

All rebellion should rejoice at the prospect of an early truce with the South. As our army advances into the heart of the rebel country, trade and business will follow. The miserable trash styled currency it is printed on. Five dollars is worth a wagon load of the bogus stuff which has been imposed upon the people of that section. Soon the cotton and sugar of the South will be freely exchanged for the manufactured articles of the North.

The war of the politicians is pretty much over—the demagogues have played out, and business will resume its wonted channels, and the country will go on prospering and to prosperity.

The Journal says that the Nashville-Bowling Green-Murfreesboro-Louisville Courier is mounted on wheels, and suggests that it had better be kept well greased.

Oh, Halleck understands this greasing business. He not only taxed Uncle Sam, but his friends, for a considerable amount of it, and he ran away on it. He is decidedly a slippery fellow.

From EASTERN KENTUCKY.—From Col. Garfield's command, we learn that a letter dated 20th February, has been received in this city. All is quiet in that portion of the State, but there is considerable sickness among the men. The mountain boys invariably suffer the most, a majority of them being unable to bear up under the fatigues of camp life.

We have quite a lengthy letter from Pikeville, Kentucky, detailing whatever of interest has occurred in that section. The letter is well written, but has been so long on the way that its news has been anticipated through other channels. Thanks to our correspondent, Marion, for his favor, nevertheless.

A private letter from Munfordville, dated the 25th ult., says that John Morgan was captured on the 22d, between Scottsville and Glasgow. When the letter was written, Morgan was in the Glasgow jail, and it was the intention of the authorities to hang him on the 26th.

We understand that a gentleman claiming to be a christian told his Sunday school class, one week ago, that the papers of Louisville were doing what they could to exasperate the public to hang Buckner when he reached the city. If his other teaching accord with this, kick him out.

The old saying is, that if the month of March comes in like a lamb it goes out like a lion. The white flocks of yesterday morning was like an old sheep's.

The weather gange is paradoxical.

What has become of the black flag Floyd, Pillow and Buckner hoisted at Fort Donelson? It signified "no quarter," and as the Confederates had none, Gen. Grant gave them some.

The chances are that John Morgan has "gone South" dancing a tight rope. After all the outrages he had committed, he could not complain if they played the "drop game" on him.

Breckinridge is becoming judiciously silent. He has said nothing and done nothing since he marched his army up to Rochester and back again.

The Secessionists who are for their rights, spell the word with two 'g's to make the expression strong.

Roger Hanson and General Buckner travel together. Misery loves company.

Floyd and Pillow are blending their names together. One steals and both run.

ANTI-WAR PARTY IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The boat which arrived at Baltimore on Friday from Fortress Monroe, brought the intelligence "that at Richmond there are several members of the House of Representatives, and one or two Senators, who are in favor of putting a stop to the war, and of taking such measures as will result in the return of the States to their allegiance. These views were entertained by them before the loss of Fort Donelson; and, firmly relying on the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the Providence of God [wicked presumption], will maintain their position before the world [the visitors] and high heaven [outsting fantastic tricks] while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend."

Breckinridge is becoming judiciously silent. He has said nothing and done nothing since he marched his army up to Rochester and back again.

The Secessionists who are for their rights, spell the word with two 'g's to make the expression strong.

Roger Hanson and General Buckner travel together. Misery loves company.

NOW AND THEN.

Gen. David R. Birney has already assumed command of the brigade in Gen. Heinzelman's division, which was formerly under Gen. Sedgwick, who has been transferred to the command of General Stone's column, on the upper Potomac. General Birney is a native of Huntsville, Kentucky. His father was the anti-slavery candidate for President in 1844 and 1848. Henry Clay Marshall, whose rebel forces fled from Kentucky into Virginia before the Union troops, is his son. Gen. Birney has been for the last fourteen years a resident of Philadelphia, where he was known as a prominent lawyer. He was Captain of a Kentucky company in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of this Southern rebellion he was Lieutenant Colonel of an artillery regiment, subsequently became Colonel, and then Brigadier General.

General Augustus Adolphus Scroggs, the notorious Know Nothing, is one of those who have received distinguished mention in the Van Wyck report. He signed a firm in New York to get a huge clothing contract, and was to receive one half the profits. The result was that these swindlers of the government was himself swindled by the contractors, who pocketed the whole receipts.

Major General Grant has been officially notified of the creation of the new military department of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson.

Dion Bourcier has written a letter to a London paper denying the report that he hoisted the secession flag on the Adelphi Theater, London, on hearing of the seizure by Captain Wilkes of Mason and Slidell.

Letter from Knox County.

THE SEVENTH KENTUCKY—ITS FORMATION AND MATERIALS AND LABORS.

CAMP CUMBERLAND, KNOX COUNTY, Ky., February 21, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

Editor Democrat—Gentlemen: It having become fashionable of late for various regiments to do a certain amount of blowing, I have concluded to follow up the fashion far enough to give you a few items (facts) concerning our own regiment.

The Nashvillians Bragging to the Last.

CINCINNATI—TO BE CAPTURED.

The Memphis Avalanche has a Nashville letter, dated February 16. It reports the arrest of persons there as Federal spies; one of them, John B. Gillmore, was handed over to the military for punishment.

The correspondent states that "Johns and Beauregard have their heads together, and they will mature plans which will secure our victories." "Knowing ones assert," the writer continues, "that our troops will be in Cincinnati in forty days." Will there ever be an end to Southern bombast?

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

Major General Earl Van Dorn addresses a proclamation to the young men of Arkansas, Texas and Northern Louisiana.

The general makes a call to make known

Daily Democrat

Interesting from East Tennessee—Statements of Mr. Johnson.

(From the Baltimore American, Feb. 21.)

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Robert Johnson, Esq., who passed through our city directly on his way from East Tennessee to Washington, the stories of whose escapades would almost suffice for a volume. The author is a lawyer and a member of the Legislature of that State, and is a son of the distinguished U. S. Senator. We received well the denunciations of him by the Nashville papers last summer, when, with but one other member, he had the nerve to vote against the bill concerning the Government for placing troops at Cairo. His career since has furnished material for many a diatribe from the rebel prints, and, although driven to the mountains for his adhesion to his principles, and compelled for months to undergo every hardship and danger, he has safely returned to rejoin in the ranks of his party at last.

The fact that his father's house has been converted into a hospital by the driving out of his family, is confirmed, along with numberless other aspects of tyranny suffered at the hands of the Confederate leaders by the Union men of East Tennessee. The two Union men, Fry and Honchell, who were hanged at Knoxville, were arrested at night and hung to a tree the next morning; and the author, to Colonel Leibert, a native of Massachusetts, but a son of a Secessionist, of course! The account is confirmed that three were hung, as stated some time since, at Knoxville by order of General Carroll. Brownlow was still sick at Knoxville, but with a chance of recovering.

Mr. Johnson learned on his way out that two regiments and one battalion of rebels held Cumberland Gap, but Gen. Carter, with the advance of Gen. Thomas' division, was at Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles distant, on Saturday last, and it was thought would pass through another gap five miles distant, and not beised, and thus take the rebel forces in the rear.

Mr. Johnson informs us that although the Union sentiment of East Tennessee is kept down by superior force, the people there await with confidence the advance of the Government forces to raise up and aid them in the restoration of free speech and of the rights of which they have been deprived. When he left they had not heard of the fort at Fort Donelson, but had since learned of the bridge across the Tennessee river on the line of the Chattanooga railroad, and considers this a terrible blow to the rebels at Nashville, if it is true, as, with the bridge destroyed at Florence, below the Muscle Shoals, and the Memphis and Charleston railroad bridge, at Decatur, gone also, they are absolutely isolated, as far as railroad communication with the Cotton States is destroyed all their heavy war munitions belonging to the Bowling Green army, along with the vast quantity understood to be stored at Nashville.

Altogether, he gives a very cheering account of the progress of the rebels, and looks to the results of vast importance soon.

He proposes, after a brief visit to Washington, to return at once to Cumberland Gap, and accompany the national troops on their mission for the relief of East Tennessee.

Capture of Fort Donelson.

REBEL ACCOUNTS—TELEGRAM TO THE RICHMOND ENTRAL.

ACUSTA, Feb. 21, 1862.

Lieutenant Duquenois, of the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment, who was in the battle at Fort Donelson, arrived here last night. He gives substantially the following account of the battle:

On Sunday night the enemy were reported within sight of the fort. Our forces were from 18,000 to 16,000, and embraced one or two regiments of cavalry and four field batteries.

On the previous Wednesday morning the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire, in connection with artillery, on our left. The firing continued throughout the day.

On Thursday and Friday the battle continued, but it was little more than an artillery duel, with occasional engagements between skirmishers. There was but little loss on our side.

During Friday the enemy's gunboats opened a tremendous fire on Fort Donelson, which continued throughout the day, without intermission.

On Saturday morning the Confederate army was ordered out at three o'clock, and formed in line of battle. The fight which resulted, continued from center to left, and soon became general. The contest was a desperate one, but we captured seven or eight cannon, and from 200 to 300 prisoners. The latter were not re-captured. Some were continued throughout the day unintermittently. On the enemy, who was privy to this, said that the Federal force was 60,000, and had been reinforced with 80,000, making fully 80,000.

On the strength of this report, Brigadier General Buckner raised a white flag, and proposed terms of capitulation. As the firing was resumed by the enemy, it was supposed that the terms were not accepted.

Our loss in killed was from 800 to 400, and our wounded from 1,200 to 1,500. These were removed to Dover.

The Confederates were commanded by Brigadier General Pillow, Buckner and Johnson, all of whom behaved with the greatest gallantry and enterprise.

The reported capture of 15,000 prisoners is believed to be greatly exaggerated, as stragglers in squads, companies and battalions escaped during Saturday night under cover of darkness. Nearly two-thirds of Floyd's brigade escaped.

General Buckner is also reported to have escaped, but the safety of Generals Pillow and Johnson is not definitely known.

The rebels are at present very desirous.

Snow was on the ground to the depth of three inches, and an icy seat was falling during the battle.

Lieutenant D., our informant, was wounded on Saturday afternoon.

In Company C, of the Fourteenth Mississippi, there were seventeen killed and wounded. The captain of the company was safe.

The following is an extract of a letter from Commodore L. M. Goldsborough, dated on board United States flag steamer Philadelphia, off Roanoke Island, February 14, 1862:

"I forgot to say to you in my penultimate, close and mailed a few hours since, that never on earth, as far as I can perceive, has the hand and head of man seen the one in the slip of newspaper you sent me, relating during the violent gale we encountered. I was taken down with an attack of rheumatic gout and entirely disabled. There is not a scintilla of truth in it; nor was there the slightest ground for it. Throughout the whole gale I was in perfect health, and as busy as a bee. And as to my remark about our volunteers, officers, and my informant to you, it is all pure fiction, and only calculated to do harm and wound sensibilities. My volunteer officers are all admirable men, and do their duty gloriously. This very day you ought to receive tidings of our doings in these waters; and, oh, how well I know your hearts will rejoice. The God of battles has been with us, and to him we owe everything. My officers and men are truly glorious."

OPERATION IN THE PACIFIC.—Eighty years ago the Sandwich Islands were inhabited by the natives, and to day the good ex-savages rejoice in Hawaiian opera. We have received from Honolulu a copy of an open programme, printed on the back of a seal and stamped with the royal arms of the King of the Sandwich Islands. It appears that the King, who is quite an amateur, has got up a series of operatic performances in his palace, in which many of the English and American residents, musically gifted, took part—the queen herself singing in the chorus. The programme of the first of these entertainments included two acts of Trovatore and two songs of March; and the choruses, sung chirly by natives, were extremely well done.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

General McClellan.

In reply to the aspersions of the New York Tribune and other papers of that class, a correspondent of the *World* sends the following communication:

Nearly three months ago General McClellan unfolded to Mr. Lincoln his plan (McClellan's) of the gigantic concerted movement which is now smothering the enemy to death. The President gave it profound attention, and, with admiration and equal profound, endorsed its length and breadth. Both Mr. Lincoln and the Cabinet, with the popular, lenient and the danger of forced intervention pressing upon them, wished to know the limit of the real programme.

Special attention given to the

General, and, of course, to the other

aspects of the plan.

Three years of extensive practical

experience, and, of course, to the

other aspects of the plan.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.

Our real programme, as far as

possible, is to be

admitted to the public, and to be

published in full, as far as possible.